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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES  
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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THIRD QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1935

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(II)**

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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### *Classification of Offenses*

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny— Theft (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

#### **Extent of Reporting Area**

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 9 months of 1935. The data are presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for all cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants, and accordingly for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 9 months of 1932-35.

Year	Cities	Population
1932.....	1,546	52,802,382
1933.....	1,638	62,041,342
1934.....	1,727	62,391,096
1935.....	2,060	64,012,939

The above comparison shows that during the first 9 months of 1935 there was an increase of 323 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1934, the population represented by those cities being 1,621,903.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	983	881	90	60,281,688	57,571,629	96
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	36	97	29,695,500	29,415,100	99
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	56	98	7,850,312	7,736,812	98
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	98	94	6,980,407	6,584,307	94
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	177	93	6,638,544	6,172,621	93
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	594	514	87	9,116,923	7,972,789	87

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,169 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 6,141,330. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

### MONTHLY RETURNS

#### Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

There is presented in table 1 the number of offenses reported by the police departments of 1,388 urban communities with an aggregate population of 56,613,391. The figures are also shown for six groups of cities divided according to size. Examination of the compilation reveals that in general the crime rate is higher in the larger cities than in the small communities.

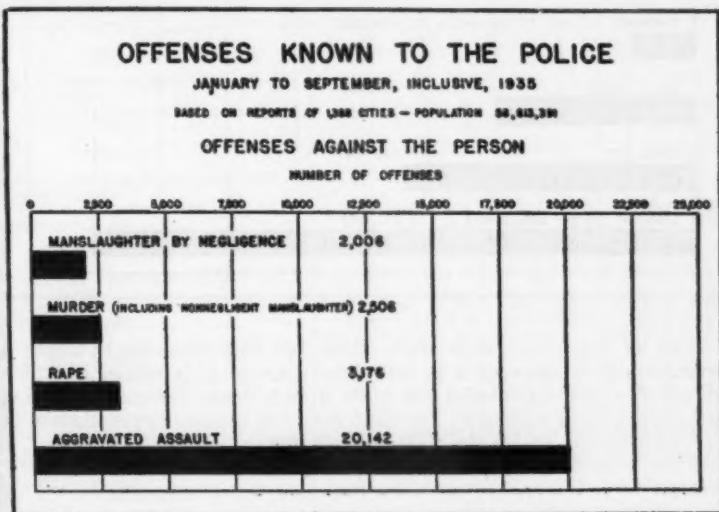


FIGURE 1.

With reference to the figures reported by the police departments of 1,388 cities, it will be noted that more than one-half of all offenses were larcenies. Crimes of burglary, larceny, and auto theft constituted 90.8 percent of the total crimes listed in the table. There

were 28,067 offenses of robbery reported, and although they involve the use of force or threat of force against the person, the object of the crimes is to obtain property. In other words, more than 95 percent of all of the crimes listed in table 1 are crimes committed for the purpose of obtaining the property of others. The remaining 4.5 percent of the crimes were offenses against the person. In this connection, it may be noted that quite a number of the murders were probably the outgrowth of criminal operations, the purpose of which was to illegally gain possession of property. A percentage distribution of the offenses included in table 1 is shown herewith:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,067.3	100.0	Robbery.....	49.6	4.7
Larceny.....	552.4	51.8	Assault.....	35.6	3.3
Burglary.....	234.0	21.9	Rape.....	5.6	.5
Auto theft.....	182.0	17.1	Murder.....	4.4	.4
			Manslaughter.....	3.7	.3

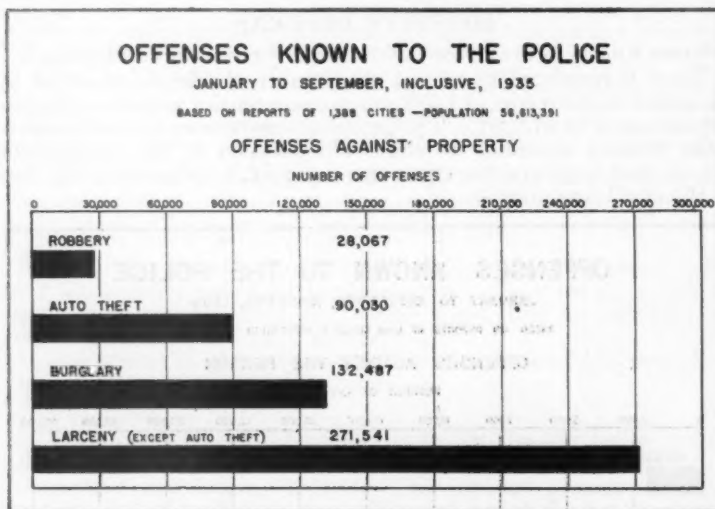


FIGURE 2.

Most of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants made a distinction in their reports between the number of larcenies in which the value of property stolen was more than \$50 and the cases in which the property was valued at less than \$50. A separate compilation of that information yields the following figures:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	\$50 and over in value	Under \$50 in value
26 cities over 250,000; total population 18,389,300:		
Number of offenses known.....	12,936	84,354
Rate per 100,000.....	70.3	458.7
49 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,804,112:		
Number of offenses known.....	5,178	40,545
Rate per 100,000.....	76.1	595.9

Of the 143,013 larcenies classified according to the value of the property stolen, 18,114 (12.7 percent) were cases in which the value of the property exceeded \$50.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1935; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,002,500:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,422	<sup>1</sup> 1,341	1,801	18,773	10,251	64,725	<sup>2</sup> 121,947	<sup>3</sup> 47,400
Rate per 100,000.....	4.9	4.9	6.2	64.7	35.3	223.2	565.9	217.0
GROUP II								
33 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,344,612:								
Number of offenses known.....	379	180	419	3,313	3,110	23,839	48,943	16,622
Rate per 100,000.....	5.2	2.5	5.7	45.1	42.3	324.6	666.4	226.3
GROUP III								
78 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,262,948:								
Number of offenses known.....	233	156	218	2,182	2,534	13,954	31,486	9,044
Rate per 100,000.....	4.4	3.0	4.1	41.5	48.1	268.1	598.3	171.8
GROUP IV								
139 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,832,955:								
Number of offenses known.....	167	122	236	1,548	1,769	11,854	28,419	7,330
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	2.5	4.9	32.0	36.6	245.3	588.0	151.7
GROUP V								
408 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,256,774:								
Number of offenses known.....	194	130	300	1,531	1,793	11,903	28,393	6,746
Rate per 100,000.....	3.1	2.1	4.8	24.5	28.7	190.2	453.8	107.8
GROUP VI								
675 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,913,602:								
Number of offenses known.....	111	75	202	720	685	6,212	12,353	2,888
Rate per 100,000.....	2.8	1.9	5.2	18.4	17.5	158.7	315.6	73.8
Total, 1,388 cities; total population, 56,613,391:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,506	<sup>4</sup> 2,006	3,176	28,067	30,142	132,487	<sup>5</sup> 271,541	<sup>6</sup> 90,080
Rate per 100,000.....	4.4	3.7	5.6	49.6	53.6	234.0	552.4	152.0

<sup>1</sup> The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 27,274,300.

<sup>2</sup> The number of offenses and rate for larceny-theft are based on reports of 33 cities with a total population of 21,549,300.

<sup>3</sup> The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,845,200.

<sup>4</sup> The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,386 cities with a total population of 54,885,191.

<sup>5</sup> The number of offenses and rate for larceny-theft are based on reports of 1,386 cities with a total population of 49,160,191.

<sup>6</sup> The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports of 1,387 cities with a total population of 49,459,091.

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**Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1935**

Monthly variations in the number of offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1935 are indicated by the compilation appearing in the following table. This information is based on the reports received from the police departments of 88 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, representing a total population of 36,347,112.

The trends for murder and aggravated assault are similar in that those offenses are more frequently committed in the third quarter than in the first half of the year. This tendency is in accordance with the figures for prior years. On the other hand, the number of offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) is lowest in the third quarter of the year. For robbery the monthly variations are consistently downward from January to July, following which there is a slight increase for August and September.

In connection with the high figure for rape recorded for May, it should be noted that one community listed 41 such cases during that month, which is an unusually high number.

TABLE 2.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 88 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1935

[Total population, 36,347,112, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	8.6	5.6	7.3	101.1	37.7	344.4	617.2	240.9
February.....	6.1	4.9	6.7	90.0	43.2	357.9	628.1	244.3
March.....	5.9	6.6	8.1	89.3	47.4	373.5	663.8	264.2
April.....	6.7	7.1	6.8	88.7	47.8	346.3	652.0	251.9
May.....	5.9	5.7	9.8	79.7	51.8	317.2	616.8	251.8
June.....	6.1	4.5	7.8	72.1	52.3	297.0	612.7	217.9
July.....	8.2	5.6	8.9	65.7	52.7	291.8	606.0	208.2
August.....	6.9	4.8	8.6	71.4	55.6	293.4	618.4	218.9
September.....	6.9	5.1	9.0	70.5	51.3	300.4	619.1	233.6
January to September.....	6.6	5.6	8.1	80.9	48.9	324.4	626.0	234.5

<sup>1</sup> Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 34,618,912.

<sup>2</sup> Daily averages for larceny—theft are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 28,963,912.

<sup>3</sup> Daily averages for auto theft are based on reports of 87 cities with a total population of 29,192,812.

<sup>4</sup> The high rape average for May is largely due to the receipt of a single report listing 41 such offenses.

**Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-35**

Information concerning yearly variations in the amount of crime known to have been committed is essential to those making a study of the crime problem. In order to make such data available, table 3 has been prepared covering the first 9 months of the years 1931 to 1935. The compilation shows decreases for all types of crimes represented with the exception of rape and larceny. The decrease in the number of offenses of aggravated assault was slight, from 8,052 in 1934 to 7,745 in 1935. Similarly, the decrease in the number of burglaries reported was only 5 percent. However, the decrease is of some significance, being from 55,085 in 1934 to 52,318 in 1935.



On the other hand, there were substantial decreases in the number of robberies and auto thefts reported. During the 5-year period from 1931 to 1935, there was a 35.1 percent decrease in robberies, from 14,746 to 9,573. The decrease from 1934 to 1935 was noteworthy, amounting to 14.7 percent (from 11,226 in 1934 to 9,573 in 1935). The reduction in auto thefts was equally as marked as in the case of robberies. The table shows that there were 65,103 cases of auto theft reported for the first 9 months of 1931 by the police departments of the 70 cities represented in this tabulation, but during the first 9 months of 1935 there were only 42,271 such cases, a reduction of 35.1 percent. The compilation shows both for robbery and for auto theft that there has been a consistent reduction in the number of reported offenses during the 5-year period. In the case of auto theft, the reduction from 1934 to 1935 amounted to 13 percent.

In connection with the rather marked reduction in the number of murders reported during the first 9 months of 1935, it should be noted that beginning in January 1935 there has been employed a supplementary homicide report in obtaining additional data from the police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. This report disclosed that in some cases police departments had been listing as actual offenses of murder cases of justifiable or excusable homicide. The reports for 1935 were subsequently adjusted so as to eliminate such cases. The result of this procedure is, of course, to reduce the number of offenses of murder listed for the current year. In view of the information obtained in connection with the 1935 reports, it is believed probable that the murder figures for the period 1931 to 1934 include some cases of justifiable homicide.

The cases listed under the heading of manslaughter by negligence consist largely of automobile fatalities, and it will be observed that the figures for 1934 and 1935 are considerably lower than for the 3 preceding years. This is probably due largely to the fact that in 1934 it was ascertained that quite a number of the police departments had listed as actual offenses of negligent manslaughter all cases of automobile fatalities. During 1934 considerable stress was placed upon the fact that deaths resulting from automobile accidents should be carried under this classification only if the driver of the automobile was guilty of gross criminal negligence. The exclusion of many cases of deaths resulting from automobile accidents in which it was not thought that there was present a degree of negligence sufficient to warrant prosecution has undoubtedly played a large part in bringing about the reduced figures for 1934 and 1935.

# ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

## OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

FOR CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND OVER — 70 CITIES; POPULATION 19,557,202

PERIOD COVERED — JANUARY 1, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1931-1935

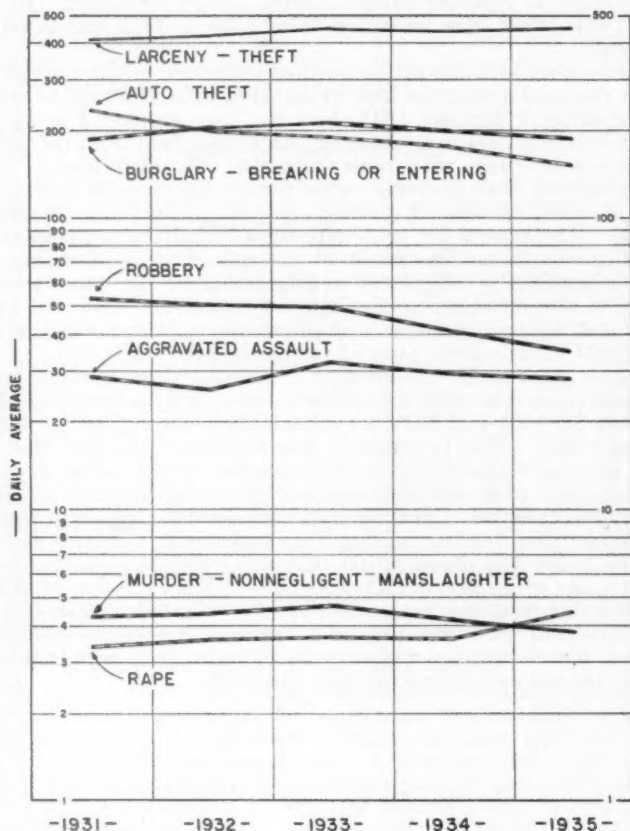


FIGURE 3

TABLE 3.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1931-35

[Total population 19,557,202, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931.....	1,164	1,063	941	14,746	7,945	51,914	113,448	65,103
1932.....	1,206	819	973	14,036	7,202	56,958	116,921	55,946
1933.....	1,274	923	967	13,586	8,907	58,190	123,078	52,334
1934.....	1,159	1,640	981	11,226	8,052	55,085	120,749	48,583
1935.....	1,036	1,592	1,226	9,573	7,745	52,318	123,452	42,271
Daily average:								
1931.....	4.3	3.9	3.4	54.0	29.1	190.2	415.6	238.5
1932.....	4.4	3.0	3.6	51.2	26.3	207.9	428.7	200.9
1933.....	4.7	3.4	3.7	49.8	32.6	213.2	450.8	191.7
1934.....	4.2	12.3	3.6	41.1	29.5	201.8	442.3	178.0
1935.....	3.8	12.2	4.5	33.1	28.4	191.6	452.2	154.8

<sup>1</sup> The large decrease in the number of offenses of negligent manslaughter reported for 1934 and 1935 is undoubtedly due to a change in the procedure employed in scoring cases of that type.

#### Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Table 5 consists of crime rates for individual States and for States grouped into nine geographical divisions. In examining the data appearing in table 5 consideration should be given to the information presented in table 4 which indicates the number of police departments, divided according to size of city, whose reports were employed in preparing the crime rates for individual States. The information in table 4 is of considerable significance because, as indicated in table 1 of this bulletin, the larger communities generally report higher crime rates than the smaller cities. There is the additional fact that in some instances the crime rates for a single State have been based on reports of a very limited number of cities. Obviously, the crime rates based on records representing such a small proportion of the entire population of the State may differ considerably from the crime rates which would be obtained if more complete data were available.

Table 5 shows that the highest rates for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary occurred in the East South Central States, while the lowest figures for those offenses with the exception of burglary are shown for the New England States. The lowest rate for burglary occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. The West South Central States reported the highest figure for larceny, and the Pacific States the highest figure for auto theft. The lowest rates for those offenses occurred in the Middle Atlantic States.

TABLE 4.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1935

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 135 cities; total population, 4,841,195	2	12	6	21	47	47	135
Middle Atlantic: 399 cities; total population, 17,820,083	7	8	20	27	120	187	369
East North Central: 353 cities; total popula- tion, 15,121,170	9	10	23	41	89	181	353
West North Central: 147 cities; total popula- tion, 4,138,971	3	5	6	8	49	76	147
South Atlantic: 191 cities; total population, 3,773,461	2	6	10	14	22	38	92
East South Central: 31 cities; total popula- tion, 1,608,732	3	2	2	3	14	7	31
West South Central: 65 cities; total popula- tion, 2,837,877	3	5	3	7	19	28	65
Mountain: 60 cities; total population, 1,107,547	1	1	2	5	12	39	60
Pacific: 136 cities; total population, 5,364,355	5	4	6	13	36	72	136
New England:							
Maine.....				1	2	7	10
New Hampshire.....			1	1	4	5	11
Vermont.....				1	2	6	9
Massachusetts.....	1	8	3	8	28	22	70
Rhode Island.....	1		1	3	4	4	13
Connecticut.....		4	1	7	7	3	22
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3	4	4	10	41	71	123
New Jersey.....	2	1	6	10	27	51	97
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	10	7	52	65	139
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	5	3	4	14	26	59	111
Indiana.....	1	4	2	7	11	12	37
Illinois.....	1	1	7	9	28	43	89
Michigan.....	1	2	7	4	13	44	71
Wisconsin.....	1		3	7	11	23	45
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	2	1			9	22	34
Iowa.....		1	3	4	6	10	24
Missouri.....	1		1	2	9	12	25
North Dakota.....				1	3	4	8
South Dakota.....					5	4	9
Nebraska.....		1	1		6	10	18
Kansas.....		2	1	1	11	14	20
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....		1				1	3
Maryland.....	1			1	1	2	5
Virginia.....		2	1	4	5	11	23
West Virginia.....			2	2	2	7	13
North Carolina.....			3	3	8	4	18
South Carolina.....			2	2			4
Georgia.....			2		3	5	10
Florida.....		3		2	3	8	16
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	1		1	1	3	3	9
Tennessee.....	1	2			2	2	7
Alabama.....	1		1	1	2	2	7
Mississippi.....					1	7	8
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....			1	1	3	3	8
Louisiana.....	1			1			2
Oklahoma.....		2		2	7	20	31
Texas.....	2	3	3	3	9	5	24
Mountain:							
Montana.....				1	2	5	8
Idaho.....					1	5	6
Wyoming.....					2	1	3
Colorado.....	1		1	1	4	10	17
New Mexico.....				1	2	1	4
Arizona.....			1	1		4	6
Utah.....		1		1		11	13
Nevada.....					1	2	3
Pacific:							
Washington.....	1	2		2	8	4	17
Oregon.....	1			1	4	8	14
California.....	3	2	6	10	24	60	105

1 Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1935

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	9.9	5.9	13.0	9.3	205.5	354.7	162.2
Middle Atlantic.....	5.3	5.2	19.8	25.9	106.8	249.8	116.5
East North Central <sup>1</sup> .....	3.7	6.2	90.8	30.5	280.6	671.9	157.6
West North Central.....	3.2	4.5	53.0	15.8	250.5	584.3	211.1
South Atlantic <sup>2</sup> .....	10.1	5.5	48.1	120.4	325.1	833.1	220.8
East South Central.....	18.8	3.8	90.9	133.5	306.8	484.9	208.4
West South Central.....	10.0	4.4	57.1	60.2	382.4	908.1	239.9 <sup>3</sup>
Mountain.....	5.0	6.5	68.6	17.2	370.9	847.8	252.4
Pacific.....	3.1	7.1	43.4	22.8	367.3	829.6	299.4
New England:							
Maine.....	.....	2.9	1.9	6.7	143.2	336.5	190.7
New Hampshire.....	.....	8.5	4.3	3.7	124.0	238.3	36.3
Vermont.....	.....	2.1	6.3	3.1	75.5	123.8	64.0 <sup>4</sup>
Massachusetts.....	.9	7.4	15.3	6.5	213.3	330.2	193.1
Rhode Island.....	1.2	.8	5.2	10.4	164.7	433.1	62.5
Connecticut.....	1.4	4.3	13.5	10.0	237.1	429.3	155.1
Middle Atlantic:							
New York.....	3.2	5.5	11.6	22.6	66.2	208.0	111.9
New Jersey.....	3.4	3.6	20.9	48.8	247.0	355.8	145.7
Pennsylvania.....	3.3	8.3	33.2	24.7	125.8	165.7	100.2
East North Central:							
Ohio.....	5.2	3.7	70.3	31.4	370.7	696.7	170.4
Indiana.....	3.5	6.7	65.5	36.9	275.4	703.6	230.4
Illinois.....	4.0	4.5	170.7	31.8	339.4	367.4	145.5
Michigan.....	2.5	13.7	34.5	34.2	165.5	725.9	153.3
Wisconsin.....	.6	3.2	6.3	7.6	101.9	458.2	97.4
West North Central:							
Minnesota.....	1.0	2.5	51.8	12.0	299.9	336.3	276.5
Iowa.....	2.3	3.1	42.6	3.9	251.9	620.4	181.7
Missouri.....	4.6	8.2	58.0	28.2	232.2	744.8	171.8
North Dakota.....	1.0	8.2	64.9	4.1	247.3	568.7	135.0
South Dakota.....	2.5	11.4	53.0	2.5	121.1	433.9	73.2
Nebraska.....	5.3	3.0	41.7	10.1	173.8	435.9	315.5
Kansas.....	4.2	1.9	63.1	18.4	360.6	819.6	153.3
South Atlantic:							
Delaware.....	4.6	.9	19.2	35.7	228.2	473.8	170.4
Maryland.....	4.0	5.5	30.5	7.0	184.5	356.7	237.9
Virginia.....	10.6	11.9	53.2	197.8	396.8	1,162.2	212.0
West Virginia.....	7.3	4.0	29.1	40.4	294.0	556.6	135.8
North Carolina.....	11.6	7.6	36.7	453.2	291.0	643.1	218.1
South Carolina.....	10.9	.6	30.3	106.2	181.9	1,325.6	100.2
Georgia.....	14.1	2.7	19.1	64.7	293.1	1,107.5	140.4
Florida.....	19.2	2.4	66.8	90.7	514.6	1,107.7	224.9
East South Central:							
Kentucky.....	10.6	2.4	90.3	146.7	452.3	363.7	214.6
Tennessee.....	24.3	5.3	122.9	166.6	330.8	292.9	254.8
Alabama.....	25.7	1.7	53.3	91.7	425.3	327.8	188.8
Mississippi.....	11.1	8.9	42.1	74.8	275.3	431.0	42.8
West South Central:							
Arkansas.....	14.0	5.9	106.4	85.8	468.7	893.8	187.6
Louisiana.....	11.8	2.4	28.2	65.5	142.0	259.1	117.0
Oklahoma.....	5.5	4.3	76.2	30.5	478.3	862.8	168.9
Texas.....	10.9	5.0	52.3	67.9	410.1	1,124.8	318.1
Mountain:							
Montana.....	8.0	2.3	21.7	10.3	132.5	889.5	103.9
Idaho.....	1.8	5.4	23.2	17.9	202.1	703.5	202.1
Wyoming.....	.....	6.9	32.0	9.2	256.2	1,198.8	231.1
Colorado.....	4.4	5.4	94.4	14.2	434.0	747.1	178.3
New Mexico.....	5.5	3.7	43.9	7.3	365.6	1,175.3	184.6
Arizona.....	11.9	16.1	89.2	52.7	457.1	949.9	530.2
Utah.....	2.1	6.8	45.9	12.8	324.9	721.3	270.9
Nevada.....	11.8	3.0	74.0	8.9	559.9	1,848.1	814.5
Pacific:							
Washington.....	2.4	2.4	55.5	29.2	408.6	955.6	268.2
Oregon.....	2.2	3.1	64.8	11.6	511.2	1,107.9	225.5
California.....	3.3	8.4	38.7	22.7	325.8	774.5	200.7

<sup>1</sup> The rates for larceny—thft and auto theft are based on reports of 368 cities with a total population of 10,655,783.

<sup>2</sup> The rate for larceny—thft is based on reports of 352 cities with a total population of 14,822,270.

<sup>3</sup> Includes report of District of Columbia.

<sup>4</sup> The rates for larceny—thft and auto theft are based on reports of 132 cities.

<sup>5</sup> The rate for larceny—thft is based on reports of 110 cities.

*Data for Individual Cities*

Crime data for States and for the entire Nation are essential to those studying the problem of crime from the viewpoint of a State or the entire country, and compilations designed to present such information are included in this bulletin. However, the handling of crime is largely a problem to be solved by each individual city, and a maximum degree of success will be obtained if the public generally is informed concerning the nature and extent of the local crime problem. In order to make such data readily available to interested individuals and civic organizations, there is presented in the following table the number of offenses reported by the police departments of individual cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants during the third quarter of 1935. Similar information for the first 6 months of the year may be found in the issues of this publication for the first and second quarters of 1935.

It is suggested that it will be desirable for a local community to make a comparison between its figures and the average figures for cities with approximately the same population. These average figures may be found in table 1. Comparisons between the figures of two or more individual cities should be made with caution because there may be present any number of peculiar local conditions which may cause the crime rates to be above or below average. The most important type of comparison, so far as a single community is concerned, is the one which will disclose whether the amount of crime is increasing or decreasing in that particular community. This type of study is recommended to those who may desire to be of assistance in combating crime in their community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities, it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments, operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they are apparently compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 6.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1935*

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio.....	5	14	37	56	249	55	378	43
Albany, N. Y.....		2	13	20	95	20	173	55
Baltimore, Md.....	15	16	73	11	449	143	735	560
Birmingham, Ala.....	23		52	62	512	89	187	197
Boston, Mass.....	4	32	56	46	350	224	569	1,018
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2		7	3	102	46	169	74
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6	15	37	69	179	47	385	258
Cambridge, Mass.....		4	6	3	79	28	123	85
Canton, Ohio.....			39	14	176	(1)	241	64
Chicago, Ill.....	65	52	2,221	513	4,214	914	3,823	1,678
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	22	9	96	87	346	205	1,058	300
Cleveland, Ohio.....	18	6	314	67	719	73	3,279	603
Columbus, Ohio.....	4	2	91	61	527	149	753	288

Footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 6.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1935—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
						\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Dallas, Tex.	28	6	35	114	352	52	1,530	349
Dayton, Ohio	4	3	21	43	195	29	681	142
Denver, Colo.	5	4	82	18	408	(1)	594	137
Des Moines, Iowa	2	4	23	5	206	13	336	186
Detroit, Mich.	15	123	233	264	793	193	4,933	865
Duluth, Minn.	—	—	9	2	62	38	254	44
Elizabeth, N. J.	—	1	11	12	158	14	219	47
El Paso, Tex.	—	1	2	9	96	11	202	56
Erie, Pa.	—	2	6	10	96	23	111	67
Evansville, Ind.	1	11	6	11	115	11	224	154
Fall River, Mass.	—	4	6	3	108	15	73	41
Flint, Mich.	1	8	20	61	180	41	448	103
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	—	12	6	79	19	320	53
Fort Worth, Tex.	6	1	14	9	191	14	470	113
Gary, Ind.	2	—	36	32	165	14	123	51
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	3	3	5	109	17	312	54
Hartford, Conn.	4	—	1	18	210	53	355	95
Houston, Tex.	20	6	47	73	414	102	705	426
Indianapolis, Ind.	10	8	87	76	516	(1)	1,694	378
Jacksonville, Fla.	8	1	49	56	241	142	881	146
Jersey City, N. J.	—	8	12	76	52	(1)	42	110
Kansas City, Kans.	4	—	52	17	174	(1)	211	61
Knoxville, Tenn.	7	—	9	8	95	46	130	121
Long Beach, Calif.	1	5	17	4	221	46	476	97
Los Angeles, Calif.	22	60	231	115	1,547	584	2,118	1,352
Louisville, Ky.	10	2	85	145	525	133	729	258
Lowell, Mass.	2	1	3	—	43	6	69	51
Lynn, Mass.	1	1	1	—	137	22	248	55
Memphis, Tenn.	38	6	100	247	334	(1)	65	132
Miami, Fla.	14	—	18	119	273	(1)	121	109
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	7	6	25	173	54	1,100	158
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	7	101	34	421	53	183	558
Nashville, Tenn.	12	8	50	93	171	115	235	237
Newark, N. J.	12	3	67	145	415	(1)	912	301
New Bedford, Mass.	—	7	4	1	107	18	226	54
New Haven, Conn.	—	1	8	5	171	34	270	164
New Orleans, La.	21	6	24	157	172	92	226	198
New York, N. Y.	108	154	283	722	650	(2)	(1)	(2)
Norfolk, Va.	4	1	33	39	174	26	429	105
Oakland, Calif.	1	10	47	35	314	55	633	293
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4	1	53	25	250	10	452	103
Omaha, Nebr.	7	1	14	9	84	25	128	361
Peoria, Ill.	2	1	22	4	88	22	81	145
Philadelphia, Pa.	29	48	100	210	621	206	561	439
Pittsburgh, Pa.	19	10	297	35	421	84	221	553
Portland, Ore.	2	7	80	18	568	176	1,055	256
Providence, R. I.	1	—	3	10	165	15	245	55
Reading, Pa.	—	16	8	4	60	22	110	42
Richmond, Va.	4	14	28	257	388	121	1,013	177
Rochester, N. Y.	2	1	5	12	232	32	569	173
St. Louis, Mo.	20	19	116	91	476	(1)	2,278	423
St. Paul, Minn.	1	6	89	8	434	59	497	264
Salt Lake City, Utah	—	2	17	11	180	24	322	170
San Antonio, Tex.	10	4	53	85	383	154	652	337
San Diego, Calif.	2	5	9	5	98	56	230	180
San Francisco, Calif.	5	2	75	58	346	(1)	1,510	823
Scranton, Pa.	1	3	1	9	74	14	94	58
Seattle, Wash.	5	3	84	33	676	91	720	398
Somerville, Mass.	—	—	1	1	48	11	66	39
South Bend, Ind.	2	—	6	2	30	22	58	58
Spokane, Wash.	2	1	24	30	204	95	611	125
Springfield, Mass.	—	—	2	8	143	31	271	51
Syracuse, N. Y.	—	10	11	3	190	18	504	180
Tacoma, Wash.	—	—	1	—	99	—	207	94
Tampa, Fla.	1	1	7	17	87	22	126	21
Toledo, Ohio	5	5	43	32	263	131	(2)	317
Trenton, N. J.	—	1	3	108	83	(2)	(2)	60
Tulsa, Okla.	5	—	37	11	244	72	378	70
Utica, N. Y.	—	4	4	1	50	30	88	46
Washington, D. C.	19	10	180	80	667	308	1,586	669
Waterbury, Conn.	1	1	1	3	34	17	58	86
Wichita, Kans.	—	1	3	3	115	15	549	30
Wilmington, Del.	—	—	7	11	73	25	133	76
Worcester, Mass.	1	—	4	3	187	42	63	135
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	1	5	5	63	6	51	52
Youngstown, Ohio	3	3	63	44	159	21	315	143

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.



**Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1935**

Comprehensive crime data for rural portions of the United States are not yet available. However, such data as have been obtained for the first 9 months of 1935 are presented in table 7. As indicated, the compilation is based on reports received from 173 sheriffs, 7 State police units, and 73 village officers. Proportionately, there were fewer cases of robbery and auto theft reported in the rural sections than in urban communities. However, for the remaining offense classes, with the exception of larceny, the proportion was higher for rural areas. For comparative purposes, the percentage distributions of urban and rural crimes are presented below:

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total.....	100.0	100.0	Robbery.....	4.7	3.8
Larceny.....	51.8	51.7	Assault.....	3.3	4.6
Burglary.....	21.9	26.0	Rape.....	.5	2.1
Auto theft.....	17.1	10.3	Murder.....	.4	.9
			Manslaughter.....	.3	.6

In connection with the variation in the proportion of each type of offense, it should be observed that the maintenance of offense records as distinguished from arrest records is probably not universal as yet among sheriffs, with the result that some of the rural reports may be incomplete in the sense that they failed to include offenses reported to have been committed, which were not followed by arrests. On the other hand, it has been noted that there is increased interest in the development of complete records for rural portions of the country.

TABLE 7.—Offenses known, January to September 1935, inclusive, as reported by 173 sheriffs, 7 State police units, and 73 village officers

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	212	138	476	868	1,035	5,857	11,639	2,321

**Offenses Known in the Possessions of the United States**

In table 8 there are shown available data concerning the number of offenses known to law-enforcement agencies in the possessions of the United States. The tabulation includes reports from Hawaii County, Honolulu (city and county), Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone; and Puerto Rico. The figures are based on both urban and rural areas, and the population figures from the 1930 decennial census are indicated in the table.

With reference to the figures presented for the Canal Zone, it should be noted that the FBI has been advised that less than one-third of the persons arrested for offenses committed in the Canal Zone are residents thereof. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of

the crime committed in the Canal Zone is attributable to transients and persons from neighboring communities.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known in United States possessions, January to September 1935*

[Population figures from Federal Census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
<b>Hawaii:</b>									
Hawaii County, population, 73,525; number of offenses known.....	2	3	6	-----	15	29	4	113	10
Honolulu, city and county, population, 202,923; number of offenses known.....	15	11	11	15	35	646	98	1,530	177
<b>Isthmus of Panama:</b>									
Canal Zone, population, 30,467; number of offenses known.....			1	2	8	75	17	181	26
<b>Puerto Rico:</b>									
Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	201	85	38	33	1,486	477	56	3,300	60

#### **Data from Supplementary Offense Reports**

In the issues of this bulletin for the first and second quarters of 1935 there were included data compiled from the supplementary reports of known offenses contributed by police departments of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Tabulations of a similar nature, based on reports received from the police departments of 19 cities with an aggregate population of 8,016,497, are shown in tables 9, 9-A, and 9-B. The figures are based on reports which were apparently complete for all of the individual subclassifications listed. The period covered by the tables is from July to September, inclusive.

The robbery figures included in the tabulation disclose that 55.4 percent of such crimes were committed on the city highways and 39.8 percent were robberies of commercial establishments. Only 2.1 percent of the robberies were reported as having been committed in private residences.

The compilation with reference to burglaries indicates that slightly more than half of them were committed in private residences. With reference to the time of day the burglaries were perpetrated, it is shown that 76 percent of the total reported by the 19 cities occurred at night. However, it will be observed that 38.7 percent of the burglaries of residences occurred during the day, whereas only 8.9 percent of such crimes committed in other places occurred in the daytime.

Figures for larceny disclose that of a total of 14,063 offenses, there were 3,453 in which the value of the property involved was less than \$5. Furthermore, table 9 shows, with reference to the type of offense committed, that 159 were cases of pocket-picking and 424 were instances of purse-snatching.

TABLE 9.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time, and place of commission, and value of property stolen, July to September, inclusive, 1935; 19 cities over 100,000

[Total population of 8,016,497, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny— <i>theft (except auto theft)</i>	
Forcible.....	90	(grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Statutory.....	55	Over \$50.....	1,706
Total.....	145	\$5 to \$50.....	8,904
Robbery:		Under \$5.....	3,453
Highway.....	1,432	Total.....	14,063
Commercial house.....	763	Larceny— <i>theft (grouped as to type of offense):</i>	
Oil station.....	244	Pocket-picking.....	159
Chain store.....	17	Purse-snatching.....	424
Residence.....	56	All other.....	13,480
Bank.....	4	Total.....	14,063
Miscellaneous.....	69		
Total.....	2,585		
Burglary— <i>breaking or entering:</i>			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	2,422		
Committed during day.....	1,530		
All other (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	3,488		
Committed during day.....	340		
Total.....	7,780		

The figures presented in table 9-A show that there were 4,573 automobiles reported stolen by the police departments of the 19 cities represented during the third quarter of 1935, and 4,291 recoveries. The percentage of recoveries of stolen automobiles for the third quarter of 1935 is 93.8.

TABLE 9-A.—Recoveries of stolen automobiles, July to September, inclusive, 1935, 19 cities over 100,000

[Total population of 8,016,497, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	4,573
Number of automobiles recovered.....	4,291
Percentage recovered.....	93.8

In addition to containing more detailed information concerning the types of violations committed, the supplementary offense reports include data concerning the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered. This information is presented in table 9-B, with division according to the types of property involved. The total value of the property stolen was \$2,894,038.23, and of that amount 55.6 percent (\$1,609,604.03) was recovered. The value of stolen automobiles amounted to 47.7 percent of the total value of all property stolen, as reported for the 19 cities.

The figures regarding property recovered include all recoveries during the third quarter of 1935, even though the theft of some of the property occurred during a prior period. The value of property stolen, however, is limited to thefts occurring during the third quarter of 1935.

TABLE 9-B.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, July to September, inclusive, 1935; 19 cities over 100,000*

[Total population of 8,016,497, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	\$528,647.28	\$37,622.23
Jewelry and precious metals	404,373.32	99,827.74
Furs	18,606.75	574.00
Clothing	159,772.29	24,306.48
Locally stolen automobiles	1,380,965.75	1,348,193.92
Miscellaneous	401,672.84	99,079.66
Total	2,894,038.23	1,609,604.03

#### *Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1934*

In table 14 of the issue of this publication for the first quarter of 1935 there was presented the number of persons held for prosecution during the year 1934, as reported by the police departments of 793 cities, divided into six groups according to size. In the following compilation there is shown similar data for individual cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The presence of an asterisk after the name of the city indicates that the figures for that community were used in preparing the average figures for groups 1 and 2 of table 14 of the bulletin for the first quarter of 1935.

The figures for individual cities have been limited to the seven major offense classes represented in the monthly offense reports. It should be observed that the data in table 10 have been compiled in terms of the number of individuals arrested and held for prosecution, and have no reference to the number of offenses for which those individuals may have been taken into custody. The table should not be used as a measure of the amount of crime committed in individual cities, since it is generally agreed that the most accurate index of the amount of crime is a record of offenses known to the police. Such information is presented in table 6 of this publication.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, the reports of persons arrested, contributed by individual police departments, should include juveniles who may have been taken into custody and later turned over to juvenile court authorities. However, it is suggested as possible that in some instances the figures may be incomplete due to the failure to include the number of juveniles arrested.

TABLE 10.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1934*

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio	10	15	84	76	173	347	76
Albany, N. Y.	3	8	17	40	78	41	37
Baltimore, Md.	46	83	425	53	1,424	2,508	487
Birmingham, Ala.	85	10	71	347	262	1,810	( <sup>1</sup> )
Boston, Mass.*	22	84	330	156	731	2,209	252
Bridgeport, Conn.*	8		18	3	64	111	17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1934—Continued

City	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
Buffalo, N. Y.*	18	51	94	496	486	1,534	193
Cambridge, Mass.*	8	15	25	15	136	240	99
Camden, N. J.	8	35	66	169	123	383	102
Canton, Ohio	3	3	11	10	41	123	72
Chicago, Ill.*	307	264	1,894	1,637	1,442	4,783	728
Cincinnati, Ohio*	62	31	134	271	350	1,124	194
Cleveland, Ohio*	72	31	416	143	802	1,212	278
Columbus, Ohio*	14	6	63	91	166	575	83
Dallas, Tex.	75	10	85	249	289	856	145
Dayton, Ohio*	21	4	45	33	84	416	63
Denver, Colo.*	11	17	16	8	67	95	15
Detroit, Mich.*	85	113	301	195	455	2,337	121
Elizabeth, N. J.*	3	8	36	35	48	191	35
El Paso, Tex.	13	8	27	48	162	343	27
Erie, Pa.*	3	1	5	30	44	49	6
Evansville, Ind.*	7	7	27	24	70	317	36
Fall River, Mass.*	2	13	5	7	170	179	29
Flint, Mich.	4	19	22	19	50	118	37
Fort Worth, Tex.	19	4	77	42	171	498	105
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	3	14	8	11	62	271	52
Hartford, Conn.	3	30	10	44	75	232	35
Houston, Tex.	37	26	204	293	200	1,680	389
Jacksonville, Fla.*	46	9	92	54	262	621	87
Jersey City, N. J.	10	9	38	264	220	194	66
Knoxville, Tenn.*	22	7	48	124	131	287	54
Long Beach, Calif.*	3	5	48	16	118	251	(?)
Lowell, Mass.*	14	10	13	1	117	210	73
Memphis, Tenn.	64	20	158	379	244	636	81
Milwaukee, Wis.	6	(?)	49	82	198	549	119
Minneapolis, Minn.*	6	2	67	11	129	434	85
Newark, N. J.	15	68	290	399	692	784	335
New Bedford, Mass.*	2	20	13	11	122	165	61
New Haven, Conn.*	2	6	24	17	90	181	14
New Orleans, La.*	42	15	67	136	334	606	67
Norfolk, Va.*	26	19	76	158	231	604	37
Oakland, Calif.*	10	34	51	27	159	477	82
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	30	7	95	49	198	523	148
Paterson, N. J.*	7	10	45	94	245	263	145
Peoria, Ill.*	4	3	31	20	35	145	10
Portland, Oreg.*	10	5	26	61	239	640	104
Providence, R. I.*	1	11	11	37	122	567	40
Reading, Pa.	2	7	2	17	28	128	27
Richmond, Va.*	32	37	96	554	357	963	103
Rochester, N. Y.*	1	28	17	61	99	286	55
St. Louis, Mo.*	85	38	216	79	436	968	193
St. Paul, Minn.*	9	4	36	8	109	377	58
San Antonio, Tex.*	35	6	110	296	270	718	273
San Francisco, Calif.*	39	30	171	252	399	995	69
Somerville, Mass.*	1	3	26	4	68	151	57
South Bend, Ind.	3	3	26	18	69	130	22
Spokane, Wash.	4	3	14	46	47	140	19
Springfield, Mass.*	5	21	8	21	105	178	71
Syracuse, N. Y.*	3	45	20	18	77	(?)	38
Toledo, Ohio*	22	28	49	69	196	(?)	125
Trenton, N. J.	4	7	9	123	121	284	86
Utica, N. Y.	10	11	9	9	65	212	14
Washington, D. C.	72	28	591	398	1,541	3,695	626
Waterbury, Conn.*	1	7	33	16	85	60	33
Wichita, Kans.*	4	4	20	20	47	286	29
Worcester, Mass.	2	12	15	(?)	164	337	66
Yonkers, N. Y.*	2	15	13	52	40	100	25

\* Represents cities whose reports were included in preparing the average figures for groups I and II in table 14 of the bulletin for the first quarter of 1935.

† The number includes persons charged with both larceny and auto theft.

‡ Not reported.

§ Figure reported not limited to offenses committed in Milwaukee.

|| The number of persons charged with larceny includes those charged with buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

**Number of Police Department Employees, 1934**

The issues of this bulletin for the first and second quarters of 1935 have included information concerning the number of police employees for individual communities with more than 10,000 inhabitants. In addition, the issue for the second quarter of this year presents average figures for those cities divided into five groups, according to size. There is presented in table 11 average figures for the cities divided into State groups, the figures being limited to the reports received from the police departments of 867 cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants. It is suggested that the compilation will be of value to individuals and agencies desiring to study police problems from the viewpoint of an entire State.

**TABLE 11.—Average number of police department employees, 1934, by States**

(Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930)

State	Number of cities represented	Population represented	Number of police employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Alabama.....	7	415,234	390	0.9
Arizona.....	2	80,624	113	1.4
Arkansas.....	6	163,714	146	.9
California.....	47	3,371,608	6,169	1.7
Colorado.....	8	428,083	300	1.2
Connecticut.....	21	1,034,817	2,045	2.0
Delaware.....	1	100,597	150	1.4
District of Columbia.....	1	486,869	1,381	2.8
Florida.....	10	484,996	624	1.3
Georgia.....	8	267,997	384	1.4
Idaho.....	2	38,615	37	1.0
Illinois.....	53	4,875,329	7,785	1.6
Indiana.....	30	1,448,939	1,707	1.2
Iowa.....	19	687,805	611	.9
Kansas.....	18	512,206	474	.9
Kentucky.....	11	559,181	752	1.3
Louisiana.....	8	659,654	1,053	1.6
Maine.....	8	193,062	232	1.3
Maryland.....	5	898,913	1,999	2.2
Massachusetts.....	68	3,358,710	6,386	2.0
Michigan.....	39	2,920,614	5,426	1.9
Minnesota.....	14	997,005	1,146	1.1
Mississippi.....	10	196,869	191	1.0
Missouri.....	15	1,569,324	3,291	2.1
Montana.....	5	111,194	102	.9
Nebraska.....	8	367,952	385	1.0
Nevada.....	1	18,529	26	1.4
New Hampshire.....	7	181,231	232	1.3
New Jersey.....	60	2,613,264	5,801	2.2
New Mexico.....	3	48,919	43	.9
New York.....	68	9,907,375	24,125	2.4
North Carolina.....	18	530,405	561	1.1
North Dakota.....	4	72,920	72	1.0
Ohio.....	56	3,861,982	4,467	1.2
Oklahoma.....	13	517,147	501	1.0
Oregon.....	6	384,431	493	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	85	4,920,414	8,439	1.7
Rhode Island.....	12	580,886	954	1.6
South Carolina.....	6	165,342	298	1.8
South Dakota.....	6	92,333	96	1.0
Tennessee.....	7	681,606	731	1.1
Texas.....	26	1,600,268	1,520	.9
Utah.....	2	180,539	191	1.1
Vermont.....	2	42,104	43	1.0
Virginia.....	13	627,004	913	1.5
Washington.....	14	781,354	1,040	1.3
West Virginia.....	7	254,404	237	.9
Wisconsin.....	26	1,269,214	1,859	1.5
Wyoming.....	2	53,980	30	.9
Total.....	867	55,804,142	96,316	1.7



### DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 9 months of the calendar year 1935 the FBI examined 292,530 fingerprint cards currently received for information relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The number of arrest records examined during this period was somewhat larger than for the corresponding periods of prior years, which were as follows: 1934—260,506; 1933—240,871. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor necessarily as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is due partially to an increase in the number of law-enforcement agencies contributing fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the FBI. The total number of fingerprint cards received during the periods mentioned above was, of course, substantially larger. However, compilations from fingerprint records were limited to those representing arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. Records representing arrests for Federal violations, or commitments to penal institutions have been excluded from the compilation.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint records obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

The records examined disclosed that 145,296 of the individuals arrested were charged with the following serious offenses:

Criminal homicide.....	5, 005
Robbery.....	10, 065
Assault.....	19, 768
Burglary.....	25, 317
Larceny (except auto theft).....	39, 971
Auto theft.....	8, 342
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8, 033
Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	2, 918
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4, 130
Rape.....	3, 502
Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 751
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	4, 291
Driving while intoxicated.....	7, 640
Gambling.....	3, 563
Total.....	145, 296



Of the total of 292,530 arrest records examined 20,257 (6.9 percent) represented females. The proportion of females arrested during the first 9 months of 1935 decreased slightly from the corresponding periods of prior years, the figures being 1934—7.0 percent; 1933—7.2 percent.

Women were found to be most frequently arrested for larceny, 3,191 (15.8 percent) of the total of 20,257 being charged with that type of violation. Other offenses frequently charged against women were found to be as follows:

Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,294
Disorderly conduct.....	1,591
Assault.....	1,557
Vagrancy.....	1,545

In addition, 496 women were charged with criminal homicide and 464 with robbery.

TABLE 12.—Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	5,005	4,809	496	1.7	1.7	2.4
Robbery.....	10,065	9,601	464	3.4	3.5	2.3
Assault.....	19,768	18,211	1,557	6.8	6.7	7.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,317	24,913	404	8.7	9.1	2.0
Larceny—steal.....	39,971	36,780	3,191	13.7	13.5	15.9
Auto theft.....	8,342	8,211	131	2.9	3.0	.6
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,033	7,602	431	2.7	2.8	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,918	2,663	255	1.0	1.0	1.3
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,130	3,814	316	1.4	1.4	1.6
Rape.....	3,502	3,502	—	1.2	1.3	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,470	1,176	2,294	1.2	.4	11.3
Other sex offenses.....	3,924	3,441	483	1.3	1.3	2.4
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,751	2,367	384	.9	.9	1.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,291	4,164	127	1.5	1.5	.6
Offenses against family and children.....	2,875	2,768	107	1.0	1.0	.5
Liquor laws.....	7,886	7,144	742	2.7	2.6	3.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	7,640	7,475	165	2.6	2.7	.8
Road and driving laws.....	1,644	1,616	28	.6	.6	.1
Parking violations.....	6	6	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,128	3,067	61	1.1	1.1	.3
Disorderly conduct.....	13,707	11,116	1,591	4.3	4.1	7.9
Drunkenness.....	29,175	27,777	1,398	10.0	10.2	6.9
Vagrancy.....	20,835	19,290	1,545	7.1	7.1	7.6
Gambling.....	3,563	3,462	101	1.2	1.3	.5
Suspicion.....	36,645	33,937	2,708	12.5	12.5	13.4
Not stated.....	4,232	3,907	325	1.4	1.4	1.0
All other offenses.....	20,707	19,754	953	7.1	7.3	4.7
Total.....	292,530	272,273	20,257	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Confirming compilations for prior periods, persons aged 19 were found to be more frequently arrested than those of any other age group. During the first 9 months of 1935, 13,986 (4.8 percent) of the total persons arrested were of that age. The proportion to total arrested for the same period of 1934 was 5 percent, and for 1933, 5.2 percent.

The rapid increase in the number of arrests up to age 19 is shown by the following figures:

Age:	Number of arrests
Under 15.....	1, 621
15.....	1, 571
16.....	5, 290
17.....	9, 140
18.....	13, 041
19.....	13, 986

For ages from 20 to 24, the number arrested for a single age group varies from 12,326 to 13,654. The compilation discloses that there were 44,649 (15.3 percent) under 20 years of age, 64,832 (22.2 percent) between the ages of 20 and 24, and 52,531 (18 percent) between 25 and 29 years of age. This makes a total of 162,012 (55.4 percent) less than 30 years of age.

### NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AGES 16 TO 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS  
JANUARY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1935

AGE 16	5,290
AGE 17	9,140
AGE 18	13,041
AGE 19	13,986
AGE 20	12,384
AGE 21	13,654
AGE 22	13,553
AGE 23	12,915
AGE 24	12,326

FIGURE 4.

TABLE 13.—Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Offense charged	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Total, all ages
Criminal homicide	10	9	10	28	83	121	160	179	190	221	223	203	658	792	656	427	301	434	5,005
Robbery	9	24	28	186	306	628	746	771	773	750	723	673	2,113	1,132	715	333	175	129	10,665
Assault	27	43	46	187	307	587	691	697	749	849	877	873	4,003	3,086	2,594	1,793	1,263	1,660	19,768
Burglary—breaking or entering	45	43	39	1,423	1,987	2,245	1,970	1,878	1,463	1,295	1,177	1,049	4,056	2,446	1,520	801	608	1,001	23,317
Auto theft	45	321	384	1,213	2,021	2,463	2,470	2,083	2,020	1,870	1,827	1,712	6,705	4,825	3,906	2,179	1,607	1,004	39,391
Embezzlement and fraud	18	44	124	474	785	920	865	611	543	487	434	367	1,258	720	374	1,179	694	804	8,342
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	6	8	21	51	94	164	155	176	197	258	263	1,427	1,364	1,368	971	694	812	8,033
Forgery and counterfeiting	6	3	9	51	71	107	137	125	123	126	136	136	508	392	357	288	172	228	2,918
Rape	7	8	17	33	76	100	139	164	153	144	167	160	798	624	542	370	284	241	4,130
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	7	6	122	218	235	211	214	215	203	185	167	675	355	283	186	163	241	3,462
Other sex offenses	3	1	7	7	26	57	112	111	170	235	269	211	870	567	374	221	113	124	3,470
Narcotic drug laws	5	4	7	53	77	119	134	147	170	148	138	145	661	478	444	344	272	578	3,924
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	4	1	9	9	19	27	32	36	66	95	90	92	524	466	487	354	284	263	2,791
Offenses against family and children	4	5	9	54	99	152	165	163	175	197	218	207	598	541	515	313	214	184	2,593
Liquor laws	3	5	1	1	18	42	145	157	230	262	237	245	1,265	1,202	1,217	946	738	1,041	7,585
Driving while intoxicated	19	5	6	20	22	71	117	151	268	244	245	291	1,475	1,284	1,204	914	621	747	7,640
Public drunkenness	11	5	7	7	20	55	72	67	131	106	103	95	1,336	232	155	102	58	84	1,644
Parking violations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	2	25	77	137	171	160	160	177	185	185	152	673	417	311	204	122	118	3,128
Disorderly conduct	15	19	29	133	260	423	561	516	597	622	542	521	2,456	1,517	1,401	1,016	717	1,186	12,175
Drunkenness	42	4	14	89	151	311	503	536	720	695	695	698	3,050	2,435	2,435	1,433	1,012	1,614	20,483
Vagrancy	53	36	37	231	588	1,060	1,060	83	1,112	1,112	1,113	1,123	6,660	596	560	386	259	266	30,653
Vandalism	58	203	208	503	944	1,663	1,815	1,738	1,961	1,938	1,793	1,752	7,100	5,004	3,908	2,438	1,629	1,961	36,645
Not stated	7	24	24	61	116	166	160	161	207	205	187	190	807	603	517	322	209	256	4,232
All other offenses	15	265	217	407	801	1,303	1,260	1,025	1,145	1,067	1,084	969	3,398	2,370	1,924	1,350	932	1,227	20,707
Total	429	1,621	1,571	5,260	9,140	13,061	13,960	12,384	13,654	13,553	12,915	12,326	32,531	36,059	33,222	21,933	15,306	20,569	297,340

Youths were most frequently charged with offenses of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. For all crimes, 109,481 persons under 25 were arrested, thus constituting 37.4 percent of the total of 292,530 arrest records examined. However, the following table shows that youths under 25 numbered 54.1 percent of those charged with robbery, 59.4 percent of those charged with burglary, 46.4 percent of those charged with larceny, and 67.8 percent of those charged with auto theft.

TABLE 14.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	5,005	590	1,427	11.8	28.5
Robbery.....	10,065	2,682	5,442	26.6	54.1
Assault.....	19,768	2,035	5,284	10.3	26.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,317	10,057	15,042	39.7	59.4
Larceny— theft.....	39,971	11,131	18,560	27.8	46.4
Auto theft.....	8,342	3,823	5,654	45.8	67.8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,033	499	1,392	6.2	17.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,918	503	967	17.2	33.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,130	590	1,269	14.3	30.7
Rape.....	3,562	851	1,621	24.3	46.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,470	314	1,198	9.0	24.5
Other sex offenses.....	3,024	541	1,142	13.8	29.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,751	124	467	4.5	17.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,291	647	1,444	15.1	33.7
Offenses against family and children.....	2,875	115	513	4.0	17.7
Liquor laws.....	7,886	477	1,461	6.0	18.5
Driving while intoxicated.....	7,640	374	1,382	4.9	18.1
Road and driving laws.....	1,644	221	646	13.4	39.3
Parking violations.....	6	1	1	16.7	16.7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,128	561	1,280	18.6	40.9
Disorderly conduct.....	12,707	1,941	4,223	15.3	33.2
Drunkenness.....	29,175	1,558	4,817	5.3	16.5
Vagrancy.....	20,835	3,985	7,981	19.1	38.3
Gambling.....	3,563	271	728	7.6	20.4
Suspicion.....	36,645	7,074	14,538	19.3	39.7
Not stated.....	4,232	732	1,511	17.3	35.7
All other offenses.....	20,707	5,316	9,491	25.7	45.8
Total.....	292,53	57,033	109,481	19.8	37.4

In 103,462 (35.4 percent) instances the individuals arrested already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. In addition, there were 5,990 instances in which the current fingerprint cards bore notations indicating that the individuals concerned had been previously arrested. This makes a total of 109,452 records in which there was available information relative to previous criminal activities of the individuals represented. In 72,229 cases the records showed that they had been previously convicted. This number constitutes 66 percent of the 109,452 cases in which there was information available concerning prior criminal activities, and 24.7 percent of the total of 292,530 arrest records examined.

Persons currently charged with violation of the narcotic drug laws were found to most frequently possess a prior criminal record. Of a total of 2,751 arrested for that type of violation during the current year, 1,597 had previously been arrested, and 514 of those individuals had been convicted of violation of the narcotic drug laws. Of the 72,229 previous convictions disclosed by the records, 34,089 were for the following major violations:

Criminal homicide.....	683
Robbery.....	3,095
Assault.....	3,956
Burglary.....	6,735

Larceny (except auto theft).....	10,316
Auto theft.....	1,879
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,056
Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	525
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,210
Rape.....	491
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,237
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	847
Driving while intoxicated.....	1,059
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,089</b>

In many instances the individuals whose records disclosed previous convictions were currently charged with serious crimes. To illustrate, of a total of 711 individuals previously convicted of criminal homicide, the following serious charges were currently placed against them:

Criminal homicide.....	22
Robbery.....	40
Assault.....	88
Burglary.....	47
Larceny (and related offenses).....	91
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5
Rape.....	10
Narcotic drug laws.....	3
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	19
Driving while intoxicated.....	13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>338</b>

TABLE 15.—Number with previous fingerprint records arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Offense charged	Total	Pre- vious finger- print record	Offense charged	Total	Pre- vious finger- print record
Criminal homicide.....	5,005	1,042	Offenses against family and chil- dren.....	2,875	682
Robbery.....	10,065	4,558	Liquor laws.....	7,886	2,136
Assault.....	19,768	5,859	Driving while intoxicated.....	7,640	1,508
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,317	9,170	Road and driving laws.....	1,644	380
Larceny—thief.....	39,971	14,123	Parking violations.....	6	2
Auto theft.....	8,342	2,847	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,128	990
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,033	3,316	Disorderly conduct.....	12,707	4,334
Stolen property; buying, receiv- ing, possessing.....	2,918	777	Drunkenness.....	29,175	11,646
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	4,130	1,673	Vagrancy.....	20,835	9,026
Rape.....	3,802	757	Gambling.....	3,563	831
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,470	1,231	Suspicion.....	36,645	13,938
Other sex offenses.....	3,924	948	Not stated.....	4,232	1,414
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,751	1,597	All other offenses.....	20,707	6,857
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,291	1,228	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>292,530</b>	<b>103,462</b>

TABLE 16.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	58.1	Assault.....	29.6
Vagrancy.....	45.2	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	28.6
Robbery.....	45.3	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	28.5
Embezzlement and fraud.....	41.3	Liquor laws.....	27.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	40.5	Stolen property; buying, receiving, pos- sessing.....	26.6
Drunkenness.....	39.9	Other sex offenses.....	24.2
Suspicion.....	38.0	Offenses against family and children.....	23.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	36.2	Gambling.....	23.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	35.5	Road and driving laws.....	23.1
Larceny—thief.....	35.3	Rape.....	21.6
Auto theft.....	34.1	Driving while intoxicated.....	20.9
Disorderly conduct.....	34.1	Murder.....	20.8
Parking violations.....	33.3		
All other offenses.....	33.1		

<sup>1</sup> Only 6 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 17.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
Offense charged at time of current arrest	Crim- inal homi- cide	Rob- bery	Assault	Bur- glary	Lar- ceny	Auto theft	Em- bezzle- ment and fraud	Stolen prop- erty	Forgery and counter- feiting	Rape	Prosti- tution and con- sump- tion vice	Sex of- fenses	Drug laws	Wear- ons
Criminal homicide.....	22	53	82	62	101	28	12	1	12	5	12	8	9	19
Robbery.....	40	446	200	490	573	165	42	19	90	23	32	28	27	82
Assault.....	88	183	659	432	548	105	59	22	56	37	48	49	48	113
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	47	287	254	2,033	1,002	316	95	51	161	39	22	48	61	93
Larceny—steal.....	64	449	410	1,413	3,468	358	263	77	308	40	77	77	257	99
Auto theft.....	0	87	61	316	484	279	34	10	66	9	5	10	14	18
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11	58	52	122	376	84	462	10	252	18	18	7	24	10
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	7	29	21	75	112	22	13	19	13	7	2	3	4	9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	6	31	45	131	282	54	13	4	30	7	5	4	28	11
Rape.....	13	20	37	25	84	7	12	2	18	20	5	10	5	11
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3	20	37	25	84	7	9	4	19	4	211	33	27	6
Other sex offenses.....	4	22	42	51	88	12	9	3	15	18	25	37	6	8
Narcotic drug laws.....	3	39	21	77	195	17	23	7	32	1	28	7	514	13
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	19	71	75	131	154	27	13	4	12	6	4	6	9	29
Offenses against family and children.....	1	9	42	80	35	8	0	0	0	4	3	12	1	1
Liquor laws.....	24	38	92	98	158	30	13	13	23	8	15	4	24	27
Driving while intoxicated.....	13	31	42	112	141	27	22	4	30	3	4	6	6	25
Parking violation.....	4	6	11	18	43	14	4	4	8	3	4	6	4	4
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	6	20	35	74	98	31	15	1	13	1	2	1	3	7
Disorderly conduct.....	24	117	211	256	534	52	65	11	48	32	35	38	66	43
Drunkenness.....	46	208	403	545	1,017	127	170	81	131	42	63	78	95	74
Vagrancy.....	43	273	242	741	1,293	190	197	52	172	38	81	59	160	81
Gambling.....	4	9	31	36	11	5	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Negligence.....	115	400	369	1,269	1,948	268	268	81	363	84	111	101	233	136
Suspicion.....	15	59	48	168	199	44	53	1	56	12	12	7	18	14
Not stated.....	63	256	275	704	895	180	112	27	112	27	41	45	58	78
All other offenses.....														
Total.....	711	3,319	3,871	9,395	14,416	2,564	2,175	458	2,397	508	881	741	1,748	1,026

TABLE 17.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times..... continued

TABLE 17.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times—Continued

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children adult and driven	Liquor laws	Drive- ing while intoxi- cated	Road auto driving	Park- ing	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Disor- derly con- duct	Drunk- ness	Va- grancy	Gam- bling	Suspi- cion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide.....	3	62	7	9		7	33	36	23	18	5	9	45	683
Robbery.....	19	121	19	13		30	127	119	187	37	17	17	128	3,006
Assault.....	49	266	44	24		67	329	317	170	44	23	26	157	3,956
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	36	233	51	34		54	215	287	273	37	31	54	321	6,735
Larceny.....	73	306	74	50		98	457	597	641	52	48	65	167	10,816
Auto theft.....	8	62	32	11		29	42	68	73	70	3	8	113	1,879
Swindling.....	29	86	32	13		1	10	47	95	19	19	10	94	1,056
Embezzlement and fraud.....	1	40	8			1	16	27	37	17	10	10	44	405
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	17	53	11			4	22	17	27	7	4	11	82	210
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3	22	7	5		10	31	24	25	6		3	26	401
Rape.....	10	40	4	3		7	88	42	74	3		3	18	785
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7	23	11	4		13	48	59	30	2	4	5	34	630
Other sex offenses.....	7	46	2			3	60	26	70	17	5	3	28	1,237
Narcotic drug laws.....	7	40	8			4	11	39	39	9	5	11	40	847
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	72	21	7	8		1	11	27	36	3	3	3	15	367
Offenses against family and children.....	10	454	28	7		13	52	76	43	24	6	8	38	1,327
Liquor laws.....	10	122	160	17		22	45	204	28	5	5	3	38	1,069
Driving while intoxicated.....	1	19	10	18		16	6	25	11	1			11	242
Road and driving laws.....	1	19	10	18		16	6	25	11	1			11	242
Parking violations.....	4	32	14	13		52	28	42	16	3			32	547
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4	32	14	13		52	28	42	16	3			32	547
Disorderly conduct.....	24	114	44	10		45	128	151	27	26	12	9	138	2,949
Drunkness.....	73	262	246	40		63	372	531	389	41	25	25	288	9,080
Vagrancy.....	43	228	44	10		23	323	470	1,226	41	45	22	301	6,618
Gambling.....	3	44	2	5		6	31	70	36	73	3	4	22	452
Suspicion.....	63	412	68	44		91	366	503	864	48	83	47	530	9,231
Not stated.....	11	65	12	2		28	61	61	43	6	5	8	48	972
All other offenses.....	78	185	47	18		87	207	303	315	36	22	273	473	4,928
Total.....	684	3,548	937	380	9	765	3,555	8,040	5,124	555	393	635	3,446	72,229



Whites were represented by 211,886 and Negroes by 68,243 of the records examined. Other races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,225; Chinese, 713; Japanese, 132; Mexican, 8,746; all others, 1,585. The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested, as compared with the number of whites, can best be indicated in terms of the number of each per 100,000 in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were, according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes in the United States, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites. Of each 100,000 Negroes, 849 were arrested and finger-printed during the first 9 months of 1935, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 285 and foreign-born whites 147. Figures for individual offense classes may be found in the following tabulations.

TABLE 18.—Distribution of arrests according to race, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

Offense charged	Race							Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide.....	3,118	1,690	24	7	5	128	33	5,006
Robbery.....	7,284	2,403	16	11	—	231	120	10,065
Assault.....	10,943	7,855	80	25	11	631	223	19,708
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	18,383	6,077	76	5	5	642	129	25,317
Larceny—larceny.....	27,812	10,772	128	12	9	1,111	127	39,971
Auto theft.....	7,060	1,018	29	1	2	195	37	8,342
Embezzlement and fraud.....	7,071	856	21	7	7	53	18	8,035
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2,210	634	3	8	—	52	11	2,918
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,661	386	20	4	3	44	12	4,130
Rape.....	2,616	665	25	3	3	158	32	3,502
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,487	898	9	5	—	51	20	3,470
Other sex offenses.....	3,190	611	12	11	2	69	29	3,924
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,659	363	7	421	14	222	65	2,751
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,421	1,606	9	29	3	130	91	4,291
Offenses against family and children.....	2,477	302	7	—	1	78	10	2,875
Liquor laws.....	4,900	2,686	39	8	1	149	13	7,586
Driving while intoxicated.....	6,658	509	55	—	14	360	35	7,640
Road and driving laws.....	1,137	406	5	1	2	84	9	1,644
Parking violations.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	2,284	840	14	4	4	154	28	3,128
Disorderly conduct.....	8,665	3,357	108	1	3	504	69	12,707
Drunkness.....	22,895	4,348	234	5	9	1,622	62	28,178
Vagrancy.....	15,356	4,348	95	30	12	873	119	20,535
Gambling.....	2,084	1,342	3	45	2	70	17	3,563
Suspicion.....	26,440	9,199	124	13	6	706	157	36,645
Not stated.....	3,288	786	29	10	3	95	21	4,232
All other offenses.....	15,090	4,484	53	47	11	325	97	20,707
Total.....	211,886	68,243	1,225	713	132	8,746	1,585	292,530

TABLE 19.—Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1935

[Rate per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide.....	3.8	3.9	21.0
Robbery.....	9.8	2.7	29.9
Assault.....	12.6	17.7	97.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25.7	6.8	75.6
Larceny—steft.....	38.2	15.8	134.0
Auto theft.....	10.2	1.5	12.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9.5	5.4	10.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	2.6	3.5	7.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5.0	2.0	4.8
Rape.....	3.4	2.1	8.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3.5	1.4	11.2
Other sex offenses.....	4.0	3.9	7.6
Narcotic drug laws.....	2.3	.8	4.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2.9	3.2	20.0
Offenses against family and children.....	3.2	2.3	3.8
Liquor laws.....	5.8	8.5	33.4
Driving while intoxicated.....	9.2	4.0	6.3
Road and driving laws.....	1.6	.7	5.9
Parking violations.....	(1)		
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3.0	1.5	8.0
Disorderly conduct.....	11.4	8.2	41.7
Drunkenness.....	31.7	14.5	54.1
Vagrancy.....	21.6	7.2	54.1
Gambling.....	2.7	2.5	16.7
Suspicion.....	35.1	13.6	114.4
Not stated.....	4.4	2.4	9.8
All other offenses.....	21.4	11.1	55.8
Total.....	284.6	147.2	848.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 per 100,000.

At the end of September 1935 there were 5,304,307 fingerprint records, and 6,449,665 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1935, more than 48 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. During the same period, 3,739 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records, and information as to the whereabouts of those fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend them.

The number of police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the FBI at the end of September totaled 8,844.

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1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country, its position, its extent, its population, its climate, its soil, its vegetation, its animals, and its minerals.

2. The second part is devoted to a description of the principal cities, towns, and villages, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

3. The third part is devoted to a description of the principal rivers, lakes, and seas, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the principal mountains, hills, and valleys, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the principal forests, parks, and gardens, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the principal mines, quarries, and other mineral resources, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the principal industries, manufactures, and commerce, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

8. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the principal educational institutions, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the principal religious institutions, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

10. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public buildings, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to a description of the principal public works, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

12. The twelfth part is devoted to a description of the principal public services, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

13. The thirteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public institutions, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

14. The fourteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public buildings, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

15. The fifteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public works, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

16. The sixteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public services, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

17. The seventeenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public institutions, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

18. The eighteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public buildings, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

19. The nineteenth part is devoted to a description of the principal public works, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

20. The twentieth part is devoted to a description of the principal public services, their position, their extent, their population, their climate, their soil, their vegetation, their animals, and their minerals.

